

FOREIGN VALUATION TARIFF INDICATED

Senate Finance Committee
Will Report Measure
This Week.

ISSUE NOT DECIDED
Majority Would Have Rider
for System of Flexible
Rates.

EXECUTIVE TO CONTROL

Final Decision Whether Amer-
ican Plan Will Be Dropped
May Come To-day.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., April 2.
The Senate Finance Committee,
which has been preparing the all
American tariff bill, will report the
measure this week, probably on
Thursday, and, according to
present indications, with the foreign
valuation plan attached.

The issue still to be settled is whether
the American or foreign valuation
plan will be used, and this decision is
expected as early as to-morrow. It
had been hoped to have final decision
yesterday.

There is a wide difference of opinion
in the Finance Committee, but a ma-
jority is veering toward the foreign
valuation plan, with a rider to the
effect that the President be authorized
to raise or lower the tariff rates as
much as 50 per cent. to equalize con-
ditions resulting from cheapened costs
of production abroad.

The alternative plan is to enact an
ad valorem tariff with the American
valuation system, based upon the whole-
sale price of goods in this country.

Outlook in Congress.
Friends of the American valuation
plan insist that even if the Finance
Committee decides in favor of the foreign
valuation plan, the Senate is not likely
to accept it, and that the House, regard-
less of Senate action, will insist upon
the American valuation plan, to which it
is committed.

Great importance attaches to the sys-
tem of valuation used, because it is ac-
knowledged that even if the President
has the authority to increase the tariff
rate 50 per cent. under the proposed for-
eign valuation plan, the tariff will not
be nearly so protective a measure
as would follow adoption of the
American valuation system.

The advisability of adopting one plan
or the other has been a subject of con-
sideration ever since it was undertaken
to consider the tariff measure. At the
outset the Finance Committee asked for
and received an appropriation for the
employment of experts. These experts
were divided in opinion concerning the
relative merits of the two systems.

Chairman McCumber of the Finance
Committee refuses to commit himself
on either plan, although it is understood
he favors the foreign valuation. Op-
posed is the so-called tariff bloc in the
Senate, headed by Senator Frank R.
Gooding (Idaho), which is supporting
the American system.

"We have not decided yet whether the
bill will include an American or foreign
form of valuation," Senator McCumber
said to-night. "Both are being consid-
ered. We shall select the form which we
consider will be better for the whole
country."

Tariff Bloc's View.
Senator Gooding (Idaho), for the tariff
bloc in the Senate, issued the following
statement:

"As chairman of a committee of twenty-
five Senators who desire an all Amer-
ican tariff bill passed by Congress before
adjournment this summer, I desire to
make the following statement on the eve
of the reporting of the Fordney-McCumber
bill.

"The Senate Finance Committee, after
months of the most painstaking study
and care, has about completed its work
on the first all American tariff bill in
our history. This measure will protect
agriculture and industry alike, not only
in the West and South, but in the East
and North. Under the leadership of
Chairman McCumber and with the sup-
port of my committee, I am firmly con-
vinced that the tariff bill, when finally
enacted, will be one which every section
of the country will gladly support. As
there never has been such a need for a
tariff which recognized all sections alike,
and as there never has been such a
unanimous demand for tariff legislation,
I think I can safely say that this Con-
gress will never adjourn until the tariff
bill is passed. This is the sentiment of
both the Senate and House.

"Furthermore, those interests which
have been camouflaging their opposition
to any tariff legislation by attacking the
principle of American valuation as a
basis for ad valorem duties are, in my
opinion, not going to succeed with their
anti-American propaganda. This tariff
bill, when it passes both houses, is going
to be all-American in every respect. It
is going to put the American people back
on the farm, mine, ranch and in the fac-
tory by restoring to them an American
market for their products, which is the
greatest market in the world. And by
adopting some form of American valua-
tion this bill would do away with fraud
and undervaluation and bring much
needed revenues to the United States
Treasury.

"The following is a list of Senators
who have expressed a willingness to ac-
cept the schedules in the new tariff bill
proposed by the National Farm Organi-
zation, including the National Grange,
the National Farm Bureau, the National
Dairy Association, the National Poultry
Association, the National Wool Growers
Association, the American National Live
Stock Association and the Southern
Livestock Association:

"Gooding (Idaho), chairman; Mc-
Nary (Ore.), secretary; Johnson (Cal.),
Fowler (Kan.), Nicholson (Col.), form-
ing the executive, and Phillips (Col.),
Norbeck (S. D.), Jones (N. M.), Poin-
dexter (Wash.), Stanford (Ore.), Short-
ridge (Cal.), Odell (Nev.), Ladd (N.
D.), Burton (N. M.), Cameron (Ariz.),
Warren (Wyo.), Spencer (Mo.), Willis
(Ohio), Harrell (Okla.), New (Ind.),
Weller (Md.), Keyes (N. H.), Town-
send (Mich.), Sterling (S. D.) and
Hawson (Iowa)."

JAPAN'S ENVOY LEAVES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Baron K.
Shidehara, Ambassador to the United
States from Japan, sailed for home at
noon to-day aboard the Korea Maru.
Baron Shidehara is on leave of absence
due to ill health.

LEADERS CONFIDENT THIRD PARTY WILL NOT EMERGE

Continued from First Page.

personal politics, has failed to liqui-
date.

The failure of the Republican ma-
jority in the lower house to redeem
the pledges for economy by support-
ing the \$5,000,000 bonus scheme,
reporting an old time "pork barrel"
bill and disregarding the counsel of
the President and his Cabinet in other
matters has aroused resentment among
the voters throughout the country. Yet
the Democratic program, based entire-
ly upon criticism, has not won the
respect of the discontented elements
in the country.

With such a background and at-
mosphere experienced political observ-
ers predicted months ago the organi-
zation of a new party project with
the agricultural group as the nucleus
around which there could be built an
independent movement that would cer-
tainly hold the balance of power and
might eventually assume a dominant
position.

President Harding is credited with
having played good politics in neutral-
izing the agricultural opposition with
such success as to make rural ap-
peal to his party improbable. The
Congressional elections may provide
the preliminaries of a third party
which will have to be reckoned with
by both the Republicans and Demo-
crats in the Presidential contest two
years hence. It is not at all prob-
able, however, that, except for local
and sporadic reasons, there will be
any third party eruption in the Con-
gressional elections.

Disregard of Party Principles.

Just what the Republicans and
Democrats will present in the way of
issues during the Congressional con-
tests is uncertain. Senators and Rep-
resentatives who will bid for popular
favor in the primaries and subsequent
elections have organized their own cam-
paigns with scant regard for general
party principles. The overwhelming
vote for the bonus raid in the House
proved that Democrats as well as Re-
publicans were susceptible to the
propaganda of noisy minorities, and
that they attach more importance to
heading off opposition for re-nomina-
tion than to the ultimate decision of
the voters in the election contests.

The surrender of both parties to this
organized minority naturally provoked
great resentment among voters who
would be taxed to pay the bill. Con-
sequently there is little actual differ-
ence between the Representatives of
the two parties in the lower house
and practically no issues of impor-
tance.

The bids that both Democratic and
Republican Representatives will make
for popular favor will reflect a wide
variety of reasons largely personal.
The Republicans will have the ad-
vantage in this respect in that they
will exploit the record of President
Harding, even though they have not
supported many features of it, and
have frequently disregarded excellent
advice coming to them from that
quarter.

The Newberry case will be featured
in the campaigns of the thirty-four
Senators to be elected. Of this num-
ber twenty-nine are members of the
present Senate and five new men to
be selected in the coming primaries.
Republican Senators who voted to re-
tain Mr. Newberry in his seat will be
attacked by their rivals for party
nomination as well as at the polls in
November. The record of the party
on the international treaties to some
extent will offset the effect of the
Newberry case. At least that is the
judgment of Senators who voted for
Mr. Newberry.

Tariff to Help Republicans.

The new tariff law which will be
enacted within the next month also
will help the Republican candidates,
both in the primary and in the elec-
tion. The disposition of the bonus
raid, which will have much harder
sledging in the Senate than it con-
fronted in the House, will also prove
a decisive factor in determining the
fate of several Senators.

Even the most optimistic Democrat
does not assert the possibility of his
party winning control of the upper
house, where the score stands 57 Re-
publicans and 39 Democrats. The
Democrats may win four or five seats
in November, but the chances are the
Republicans will still retain control by
a substantial majority.

Some of the Senatorial contests will
be fought with unusual bitterness. A
determined effort will be made to de-
feat Henry Cabot Lodge in Massa-
chusetts, though up to date there has
been no actual opposition to him for
the Republican nomination. Three or
four men are mentioned as probable
primary opponents, but none has
actually entered the list. The Demo-
crats have a number of men willing
to oppose the Senate leader, including
Sherman S. Whipple and former
Mayors Curley and Fitzgerald of Bos-
ton. The friends of Mr. Lodge are
much more confident of his ultimate
success than they were a month ago.

The situation in New York is not
unlike that in Massachusetts. There
is considerable inside opposition to
Senator Calder, who is seeking a re-
nomination, but his party leaders ap-
parently have become reconciled to
his re-nomination. Democratic opposi-
tion to him is uncertain as to per-
sonnel. The selection of a candidate
to oppose Mr. Calder depends upon
the outcome of the bitter war between
the Tammany leaders and the Hearst-
Hyman combination.

Smith Versus Calder.

The Tammany group is all for for-
mer Gov. Al Smith for the Senate,
while Mr. Hearst is credited with an
ambition to force the Murphy organ-
ization to set Smith aside and leave
the way open for Mr. Hearst to go
either to the Senate or into the Gov-
ernor's chair at Albany. In any event
a lovely Democratic reform movement,
with the result uncertain. If Smith
should be nominated for the Senate
Republicans admit that he will give
Mr. Calder a hard tussle.

Over in Jersey Senator Freling-
huysen seems to have a much better
chance for succeeding himself than
was the case a month ago. He may
or may not have opposition in his
quest for a re-nomination. Half a
dozen Republicans are mentioned in
connection with the primary fight,
but none of them has actually qual-
ified for it. Gov. Edwards—on a "wet"
platform—is regarded as the most
likely nominee of the Democratic
party, with Joseph P. Tumulty, former
secretary of President Wilson, a prob-
ability.

In Pennsylvania two Sena

to be re-elected this year to succeed
George Wharton Pepper, already re-
cognized as one of the ablest men in the
Senate, and W. E. Crow, who has been
an invalid ever since his appointment
by Gov. Spruill. The passing of Boies
Penrose has left the Republican situa-
tion in Pennsylvania without decisive
leadership. Gov. Spruill is to all in-
tents and purposes the party leader.
Mr. Pepper seems almost certain to be
re-nominated and re-elected. Who will
be the successor of Mr. Crow is prob-
lematical. The Democratic organiza-
tion of Pennsylvania, which is without
a leader, seems to stand very little
chance of winning either seat.

Contest in Maryland.
One of the most spirited contests for
the Senate will occur in Maryland,
where Senator France will make a bid
for another term. The Maryland Sen-
ator, whose legislative career has been
characterized by unusual eccentricity,
was the only member of the upper
House who consistently voted against
the armament treaties and thereby
read himself out of the party. Accord-
ing to State leaders half a dozen men,
including William Tyler Page, clerk of
the House of Representatives, are al-
ready in the field to clip the wings of
Senator France. Former Senator
John Walter Smith, Democratic leader
of Maryland, will certainly be the can-
didate of the party.

In Ohio, the President's home State,
Senator Atlee Pomerene will practi-
cally be unopposed for the party nomi-
nation. If he wins his friends assert
that he will be in a good position to
seek the Presidential nomination. Sen-
ator Pomerene is one of the three
Democrats who voted for the four
Power treaty, the others being Sen-
ators Underwood and Williams. Nearly
a round dozen Republicans are seeking
the nomination of their party. These
include Representative Burton, for-
mer Senator; Representative Cooper,
Representative Longworth, Gov. Davis
and Representative Fess. The last
named is chairman of the Republi-
can Congressional Committee, and
seems to be working harder for the
Senate nomination than any of the
others. Mr. Burton is regarded as
having the best chance for winning it.

In Michigan, where Senator Town-
send is a candidate for reelection, the
Republican fight will revolve around
the fight of the Newberry case. Mr.
Townsend was a consistent champion
of his colleague and will naturally be
the target of such progressive Republi-
can sentiment as still survives as well
as the Democratic opposition backed
by Henry Ford. Chairman Page, of
the Ways and Means Committee of the
House, an ardent champion of the
bonus bill, may dispute Mr. Town-
send's right to another term, and so
may John G. Emery, former com-
mander of the American Legion. The
Democrats appear to be less concerned
over the personality of their own can-
didate than in beating Mr. Townsend.
Henry Ford, Representative Doremus
and former Gov. Ferris are already in
the field.

Battle in Indiana.

The contest in Indiana is fraught
with unusual interest. Senator Harry
New, a personal friend of President
Harding, is a candidate for another
term. His right to it is being disputed
by former Senator Albert J. Beveridge,
who has been conducting a vigorous
campaign for the last year. Senator
New has remained most of the time in
Washington, but will have to get busy
pretty soon, because the party primary
will be held on May 2. Opinion is
divided as to the chances of the two
men, who are admittedly of unusual
ability. The Democratic nominee is
likely to be former Gov. Reistman, as
former Vice-President Marshall, who is

the popular choice, seems disinclined to
make the race.

In Tennessee Senator McKellar,
Democrat, will seek reelection, but will
have a good deal of opposition for the
nomination. President Harding carried
Tennessee two years ago, and the
Republicans believe they can hold
enough of his vote to win with former
Gov. Hooper as their candidate.

Senator La Follette seems certain to
be re-elected in Wisconsin, as the op-
position to him in the primaries has col-
lapsed. The Democratic organization
of the State does not amount to much,
and the Socialist following will cer-
tainly rally to the support of Mr. La
Follette if Democratic opposition be-
comes dangerous.

In Minnesota Senator Kellogg seems
to stand a reasonably good chance of
winning another term, although the
remnant of the Non-Partisan League,
whose leader, Townley, was recently
released from jail, is grooming one or
two candidates to oppose him.

One of the most spectacular Senate
fights will be in Missouri, where Sen-
ator Reed, Democrat, will face consid-
erable opposition in the field to win
another term. His chief opponent for
the Democratic nomination is Breck-
enridge Long, former Under Secretary
of State. Senator Reed has been at
odds with his party ever since the
League of Nations fight. He was
thrown out of the Democratic National
Convention at San Francisco, but he is
a good fighter and his friends think he
will win the party nomination. The
Republicans stand a very good chance
of winning Mr. Reed's seat with Wal-
ter P. Dickey as their party candi-
date.

In Montana Democratic Senator
Myers, who has consistently fought
the Non-Partisan League and Ameri-
can Legion influences, has a hot fight
on his hands. B. K. Wheeler will
probably oppose him for the party
nomination, while Representative Red-
dick will be the Republican standard
bearer.

In Wyoming Leader Mondell of the
House of Representatives will prob-
ably be the Republican candidate
against Senator Kendrick, Democrat.
Mr. Mondell will be supported by the
American Legion because of his advo-
cacy of the bonus raid. The Non-
Partisan League is also expected to
throw the balance of power back of
"the Messiah of Green River," as Mr.
Mondell is described by supporters of
the bonus.

In Utah the Republicans, with
former Gov. Spry or J. R. Clark, seem
to stand a very good chance of win-
ning the seat now held by Senator
King, Democrat, who will not be a can-
didate.

Hiram Johnson Faces Struggle.
Hiram Johnson will face consid-
erable more opposition in California than
he has ever encountered, though there
does not appear very much doubt that
he will win the party nomination and
retain his seat. The California con-
test is likely to be bitter because of the
strong sentiment in favor of the
League of Nations and treaties re-
cently ratified by the Senate and
which Senator Johnson opposed.

The supporters of Senator Johnson
have credited Secretary of Commerce
Hoover with the ambition to succeed
him. Mr. Hoover has denied this
charge, and there appears to be very
little substance to support it. Up to
date there has been no open opposition
to Senator Johnson, but the primaries
will not be held until August, and there
is no telling what may happen before
then. Former Senator Phelan is likely
to be the Democratic candidate against
Senator Johnson.

The successor of John Sharp Will-
iams, Democrat, is to be elected in
Mississippi, where Republicans are few
and far between. Senator Williams
and "Uncle Joe" Cannon, two legisla-
tive veterans, have announced their
determination to retire from Congres-
sional life.

\$75,000,000 COST TO SCRAP WARSHIPS

Technical Experts Favor Gov-
ernment Taking Charge of
Junk Business.

ADVANTAGES ARE CITED

Many Naval Officers, However,
Urge Sale of Vessels to
Highest Bidders.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., April 2.
Congress will be called upon to provide
the capital for the largest junk dealing
business in the world if one of the plans
considered by naval experts for scrap-
ping the battleships doomed by the naval
limitation treaty should be adopted. A
fund estimated as high as \$75,000,000
may be needed to carry out the scrap-
ping plan that technical experts say
would eventually prove the most econ-
omical way of disposing of these ships,
particularly the old ones.

This proposal provides for the Govern-
ment to undertake the gigantic task of
breaking up the seventeen old battle-
ships slated for destruction and the new
ones as well, at least those building in
naval yards.

The advantages of this are obvious,
the experts say. First, it would provide
employment for some of the skilled and
many of the unskilled workmen recently
furloughed from the yards. Second, it
would be possible for the Government to
carry out the scrapping in accordance
with the treaty terms, but to store the
scrap metal, steel and brass until the
present price depression is over. This,
too, it is argued, would avoid further
glutting of the market when prices are
already ridiculously low.

Many naval officers, however, believe
the wisest method of disposing of the
problem would be to offer all the doomed
ships to the highest bidder and let pri-
vate concerns undertake the job of cut-
ting them up. This, they point out,
would provide employment for just as
many men, would stimulate private en-
terprise and help to develop what this
country needs badly—ship breaking ex-
perts. No one in this country has com-
pleted the job of scrapping a battleship,
though other countries, with Germany
and England in the lead, have made
rapid strides in developing this com-
mercially since the war.

The board of technical experts is pre-
paring a report which will be submitted
soon to Secretary Denby and which after
outlining various plans will say that the
obvious solution of the whole difficulty,
with the price of scrap metal at rock
bottom and wages high, would be to tow
all the ships that are afloat out to sea
and sink them.

The principal objection raised to this
is the economic waste and its failure to
provide employment for idle workmen as
other plans would do.

Another proposal is to be brought
to the front by commercial interests will
be to permit certain well established
firms, shipbuilding and others, to take
over some of the old ships and scrap
them on shares, making a fifty-fifty
division of whatever profits accrue.

The battle cruisers and battleships
still under construction offer a different
problem, and various solutions are being
considered by the board. One of these
is the cutting up of these ships on the
ways in naval yards by the yard force.

Another is to sell them and have them
cut up there by labor supplied by the
purchaser.

NO IRREGULARITIES IN BUREAU SHAKEUP

High Officials Deny Summary
Dismissals Are Due to Dis-
covery of Losses.

METHODS TO BE CHANGED

New System Expected to Fol-
low Ouster of Chiefs in U. S.
Engraving Plant.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., April 2.
Developments which may force a
change in business methods of the Bu-
reau of Engraving and Printing are ex-
pected following the ousting of the ex-
ecutive heads of that Government branch
and steps taken to make an investigation
of the affairs of the money-making plant.
The Department of Justice and the
Treasury Department are cooperating
through their special agents, in delving
into the practices of the establishment
which are believed to have been respon-
sible for waste of public money.

With its 6,000 employees, the bureau is
big and run along highly technical
lines, and its personnel comprises even
highly qualified in special types of ex-
pert service. Because of this it is not
believed feasible to make revolutionary
changes in personnel beyond the shifts
which already have been made at the
direction of the President.

If irregularities have been discovered
in the bureau officials will not at this
time disclose their nature. High officials
who can speak with authority deny em-
phatically that anything has been un-
earthed that would reflect upon the per-
sonal integrity of any of the officials af-
fected by the summary dismissals.

Officials take pains to say that in the
present situation at the bureau there is
nothing to confirm reports that the Gov-
ernment has suffered losses through the
duplication of bonds or other securities.
Many reports have been in circulation,
all hinting at scandal involving graft,
but responsible heads of the Department
of Justice and Treasury Department en-
tirely deny all of them.

The inquiry begun by the Attorney-
General and the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, however, may provide disclosures
that will show the necessity for a com-
plete change in the methods of running
the plant, to remove friction and dissen-
sion as between the different divisions.
Officials attribute to this lack of har-
mony a great deal of the extravagance
which was said to be chiefly responsible
for the President's decision to make a
clean sweep of the bureau officials and
supplant them with others.

Rumors are afloat that what happened
to the officials of the Bureau of Engraving
and Printing may happen also to the
heads of other Government agencies who
do not give their complete support to the
demands for retrenchment. President
Harding is determined that the depart-
ments shall all get back to a pre-war
basis, or at least as close to it as pos-
sible.

At this time there are approximately
75,000 Government employees in Wash-
ington as compared with less than
40,000 before the war. While, of course,
there are Government activities that re-
quire a greater number of employees, the
question has arisen whether the virtual
doubling of the forces is justified. Mr.
Harding believes it is not justified.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE LOSS.

MONROE, Mich., April 2.—The Waco
Fiber Container Corporation factory here
was destroyed by fire to-day with a
loss of \$1,000,000.



HE status of a well groomed
man may be defined as one
knowing what to avoid in dress
rather than describing what he
wears.

A vast number of men of affairs
taboo style exaggeration, select-
ing the safer and saner middle
course—these men impress be-
cause they are not impressionis-
tic, their clothes endure be-
cause they are not flashy, their
presence is felt because they bespeak refine-
ment.

For more than three generations we have been
absorbed in the making of clothes most accept-
able to well groomed men.

Our present showing of Spring suits and
overcoats typifies good form, variety and
value.

Men's suits and overcoats
\$40 to \$75.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

Broadway **Saks** at 34th St.
& COMPANY

Offer Exceptional Values in

A Sale of

MEN'S GLOVES

At 1.50

IN the collection are yellow chamois
gloves with self or black embroid-
ered backs, imported capeskin gloves
for those who require cadet sizes and
fine cordovan gloves in regular sizes.
Any pair you select will prove to be
splendid value.

From London—

**English Hand-
Sewn Gloves**

At 2.95

Imported direct by Saks &
Company and offered at the
lowest price in New York.
Made of fine capeskin in tan
shades.



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takable air of chic and individuality? You've
thought of them as the creations of fashionable
couturiers? Perhaps they were—but just as likely
they were made at home of Imported Fabrics from
The Linen Store. For McCutcheon Fabrics are
superior in patterns and colorings, and the frocks
they fashion cannot help but be delightfully unique.

In Dainty Svelte Fabrics

There are exquisite Hand-Painted Crepes, exclusive im-
portations from England, in ravishing combinations of
delicate, elusive colorings. French Crepes come in every
shade from soft, shadow tints to flaming reds. Plain
black and white are attractive, too.

Then in Drop-Stitch Voiles there are tiny drop-stitch
squares enclosed in larger corded squares. And the colors
are perfect dreams!

In More Bouffant Materials

Imagine the lovely Dotted Swisses! Think of any color
combination you like—and you'll find it here. White
and every-colored dot on white and every-colored Swiss.

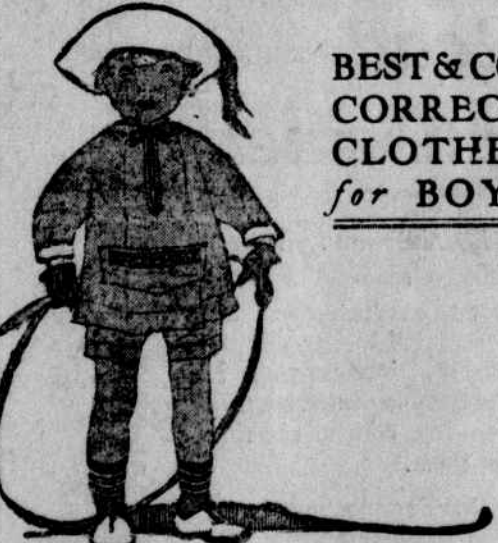
You'll like the new "English Satens" and "English
Prints" too! They're quite original. Mazes of designs,
buds, stars, rice flakes, circles—on backgrounds of mar-
velous colors, chinase reds, jade greens, tans, grays, and blues.

In Linens, there is everything, from sheerest Handker-
chief Linen to rough Rame, in the rarest of new colors,
Capri blue, burgundy, gray, poppy, etc. Still others, too,
in gay sports patterns, checks, and stripes.

And so Many Others

Swiss Embroidered Organdies, Handkerchief Batistes,
Homespun, Imported Gingham, Novelty Gingham in
Silk and Crepe weaves—all exclusive to The Linen Store.

Registered
Trade Mark
Established
1855



**BEST & CO.
CORRECT
CLOTHES
for BOYS**

The utilitarian workman's apron
inspires one of our most pictur-
esque hand-made gingham suits.